VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY BY WILLIAM PRENTIS.

(Number 841.) FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1797. (Four Dollars Per Annum.)

Letter from Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, to the Chevalier De Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America.

(Continued from our last.)

ON the 25th of February, Governor Gayoso and Mr. Ellicott fixed on the 19th of March to proceed down the river to Clarkesville, near which it was supposed the boundary line would commence.

On the 9th of March Governor Gayoso informed Mr. Ellicott that the Baron de Carondelet could not attend the running of the line in person, and that the whole business had developed on him, the governor; but he feared he should not be ready on the 19th. And then he endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from his proper station at the Natchez, by proposing a visit to the baron at New-Orleans.

March 12th, the governor again endeavoured to draw Mr. Ellicott from the Natchez, and recommended Loftus' Cliffs near Clarkesville as the point of re-uniting; and by way of inducement, said that the geometer and other officers to be employed on the boundary line would stop at Clarkesville.

On the 15th of March, the principal part of the artillery was taken out of the fort, and every appearance made of a speedy evacuation; but on the 22d they were carried back to the fort and immediately remounted. A similar movement took place at the latter end of April, after the arrival of Lieutenant Pope and his troops at the Natchez. "The evacuation (says he) appeared to be going on with great life; when all at once the military stores were ordered back, their troops busily engaged all night taking back and remounting the cannon." Here he very naturally expresses his surprise—"This kind of conduct (says he) appears strange."

March 23d, the governor mentions that orders had been given by the general in chief of the province, to demolish the post at the Walnut Hills—because their treaty with the Indians required it; but as he (Gayoso) had since been informed of their unsettled dispositions, he had sent counter orders, to prevent the fortifications being injured; suggesting at the same time that the moving of the stores, &c. was suspended only until the arrival of the American troops to take possession of the post.

In this letter the governor informs Mr. Ellicott that lieutenant colonel Guillemard was far on his way up; and on his arrival, the running of the boundary line should begin. The governor adds this assurance "that there is nothing that can prevent the religious compliance with the treaty."

On the 28th and 29th of March, Gov. Gayoso issued two proclamations, both bearing date the 29th, taking new ground for retaining the posts, viz. Until the right of the inhabitants to the real property is ascertained. The governor is pleased to say that a negociation was then carrying on between the king of Spain and the United States, to secure to the inhabitants of the Natchez the right to their real property; that that right could not be secured but by an additional article to the late treaty; and that he should keep possession of the country until that article should be officially communicated to him; and until they were sure that the Indians would be pacific. This last reason particularly warrants my assertion—that the governor meant for an indefinite period to avoid the evacuation of the posts; for while a tribe of Indians existed in that quarter, the governors could not be sure that they would be pacific. And as to their real property, seeing the great body of the inhabitants appear not to desire the patronage of the Spanish government to secure it: As the government of the United States must be at least as anxious as that of Spain to protect the inhabitants in their rights, when become citizens of the United States: I believe there can be no difficulty in deciding whether this is a reason or a pretence. Besides, the negociation mentioned by the governor about the real property of the inhabitants, has never existed; nor even been proposed or hinted, either to or by the government of the United States. I hope, therefore, it will not be deemed harsh, or unbecoming in a letter of this kind, to say, that this motive for suspending the evacuation of the posts—that a negociation was then on foot to secure the real property of the inhabitants—does not merit the title even of a pretence.

So soon as the governor discovered that his proclamations, instead of quieting the minds of the inhabitants, produced a contrary effect, he sent two gentlemen of the settlement to inform Mr. Ellicott that he, the governor, had received directions from the Baron de Carondelet to have the artillery and military stores expeditiously removed from the forts, which were to be given up to the troops of the United States immediately on their arrival. As this information did not remove suspicions, Mr. Ellicott wrote the governor on the 31st of March, stating divers circumstances which still kept those suspicions alive. The governor answered on the same day in direct contradiction to the information given by the gentlemen, his agents, to Mr. Ellicott, and confirming the declarations made in his proclamations. He added also a new motive for retaining the posts, viz. That the treaty left it doubtful whether, when the posts should be evacuated, the works were to be left standing, or to be demolished; concerning which the governor general found himself obliged to consult his Catholic majesty; and had given the governor positive orders to suspend the evacuations of the posts until the matter should be amicably settled between the two governments.

On the 1st of May, another motive is assigned for retaining the posts—The envoy of his Catholic Majesty in the United States had informed the governor general of an attack proposed against the Spanish part of Illinois (the upper part of Louisiana) by the British from Canada, and, therefore, the posts at the Walnut Hills and the Natchez must be kept for the defence of lower Louisiana.

This last motive is also offered as a reason why the running of the boundary line is postponed; as all their attention was drawn towards the defence of the province, against an invasion which, as I have already shown, was never contemplated.

To all these facts, I have to add the declaration of Gen. Wilkinson, in his letter of June 2d, to the secretary of war—"I have (says he) information through a confidential channel, that it was determined as early as September last, not to give up the posts on the Mississippi." If this information be correct, no other proof is necessary to shew that all the reasons from time to time suggested for not evacuating the posts were mere pretences.

I have here brought into one view the most material facts relating to the question between us, which are scattered throughout the reports made by me to the President of the United States on the 10th of June and 3d July, and by the Secretary of War on the 30th of June, and the documents accompanying them, as they have been published. And from this brief recital it evidently appears, as I have said in my report, "That the Governors of his Catholic Majesty, on the Mississippi, have, on various pretences, postponed the running of the boundary line, and the withdrawing of his troops from the posts they occupied within the territory of the United States: And that after repeated overtures, promises, and appearances of commencing the execution of the treaty between the two nations, in both these respects, their conduct demonstrates, that for an indefinite period they meant to avoid doing either."

You controvert this conclusion only on one ground. You say that the treaty stipulated merely that the Spanish *garrisons* should be *withdrawn*, not that *fortifications* which might one day be prejudicial to the King's subjects, should be *delivered up*: and hence you infer that the necessity urged by the two governors of delaying to withdraw the garrisons until this question is decided between the two governors, is not a *pretence*, but a substantial reason. Here I must observe that the governors had already demolished the post at the Chickasaw Bluff: And it appears in the foregoing recital that they were going to demolish the post at the Walnut Hills: and the reason assigned is that the treaties with the Indians required the demolition: and governor Gayoso assigns but one motive for suspending that operation—that he had been informed of the unsettled disposition of the Indians; yet afterwards this reason (that their treaties with the Indians required the demolition of the posts) is forgotten, and their destruction, or their delivery with all the fortifications and other works standing, is by the governors made to depend entirely on the issue of a negociation between the governments of Spain and the United States! Can any farther proof be wanting to justify me in calling this a *pretence*? But you seem to rely on this your construction of the treaty relative to the posts: You have urged it in your letter to me of the 24th of June; and therefore I will consider it.

The 2d article of the treaty having described the boundaries between the territories of the United States and Spain, thus proceeds—"And it is agreed that if there should be any troops, garrisons or settlements of either party, in the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be *withdrawn* from the said territories within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner if it be possible: and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess." But to justify your retention of the posts, you say that the demarcation of the boundary line should precede the withdrawing of the garrisons: Yet *you* suppose it *probable* and his Catholic Majesty's governors *well know*, that the Chickasaw Bluff—the Walnut hills—and the Natchez, are within the territory of the United States.

Governor Gayoso speaks of the boundary line as being near Clarkesville, a place many miles below the Natchez; and he also knew the result of Mr. Ellicott's astronomical observations on the spot, which ascertained the Natchez to be about thirty-nine miles north of the south boundary of the United States.

There being then not a shadow of doubt with respect to the position of these posts—that they are all within the territory of the United States, there was no necessity previously to run and mark the boundary line: which besides, if set about in good earnest, it would take at least a year to accomplish, through a wilderness of many hundred miles in extent; and therefore it never could have been contemplated as necessary to precede the evacuation of the posts, which was to be effected in *six months, or sooner if possible*. Yet fifteen months have elapsed, and you still keep possession.

But you suggest that it is at least doubtful whether by the treaty it was intended to leave the fortifications standing, when the garrisons should be withdrawn: You say "It is not to be presumed that it could ever have been the intention of his Catholic Majesty to deliver up fortifications, which, besides that they have cost him considerable sums of money, may, by the effect of political vicissitudes, be one day prejudicial to his subjects." I feel much reluctance to attempt the refutation of a construction so obviously erroneous. It is probably the first time that to "withdraw" or *retire* from a place, has been imagined to intend its *destruction*. If at the formation of the treaty the *demolition* of the posts had been intended, it would assuredly have been expressed. But doubtless the idea never occurred, until it was found convenient to make it a pretence for holding the posts. The phrases "to withdraw a garrison," *to evacuate a post or country*, have as determinate a meaning as any in the English language; and their meaning is ascertained by frequent use in treaties; and to *destroy* a country or a fortified place, from which it was stipulated to "withdraw" an army or a garrison, would be such an act of barbarism as ought never to take place among civilized nations. One of the latest treaties made by the United States (that with Great Britain) has the same phrase—"His majesty will *withdraw* all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This *evacuation* shall take place on or before the first day of June, 1796." And these expressions are used in the same treaty as equivalent to "the delivery of the said posts." The British treaty was in this manner accordingly carried into effect—the British troops were *withdrawn*, and the works *left standing*. The British officers were even careful not to expose the works to accidental destruction: for as the American troops did not reach the posts by the first of June, small British guards were left to preserve the works from injury until the American troops arrived.

By the treaty concluded at Versailles the 3d of September, 1783, between Great Britain and Spain, it was agreed, "That the king of Great Britain should cause East Florida *to be evacuated* three months after the ratification of that treaty, or sooner, if it could be done." The evacuation took place, but no demolition of fortifications.

In the preliminary articles of peace between England, France and Spain, signed the 3d of November, 1762, it was stipulated "That as soon as possible after the ratification of these preliminaries, France should *evacuate* Cleves, Wesel, and Guelders, and generally all the countries belonging to the king of Prussia:" Were *those places demolished*, or the *country laid waste*, when the troops withdrew? Or were there any subsequent negotiations to remove any doubts on the subject?

But I have dwelt too long on a point that really required no elucidation.

(To be continued.)

Petersburg, September 11, 1797.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their SHOP to the upper end of OLD STREET, to the Shop lately occupied by Devereux J. Manley, deceased, where they intend carrying on the

Coach-making Business

as usual, in all its various branches. They flatter themselves their past conduct has given satisfaction to their customers, who may depend on their using their best endeavors to merit a continuance of their favors.

All persons having any demands against the Firm will please make them known immediately.

tf BADGER & ATKINS.

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

From the BALTIMORE TELEGRAPHE.

Gentlemen,

Inclosed is a Talk from the Chickasaw Chiefs in January last, and the answer of Baron de Carondelet, respecting the change which was expected in the property of the country of the Natchez. As this has not before appeared in print, it may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The TALK *of the* CHICASAW CHIEFS, *at the Bluffs, represented by* UGALAYACABE.

BROTHER,

I was, in the time of the English, a chief of my nation, and leader amongst the warriors, and since then confirmed by the badge I now wear, given me by the Spaniards, who when they became our friends, promised us a steady support and protection on every emergency. We accepted the proffered boon and prefered the protection you held out to the delusive presents of the Americans, which unhappily binds too many of our color. Notwithstanding they endeavour to destroy you in our opinion, the example of those nations protected by you, was felt by us, and the fate of those that had allowed themselves to be deluded by the prodigality of the Americans could not be concealed from our observation: We could perceive in them the cunning of the rattlesnake, who caresses the squirrel he means to destroy; and in you, the friends of red men and their interests.

Brother, now that we know your worth, now that our eyes are opened, and that in the fulness of our confidence, we have received you in our hearts, and have given you, to build a fort, a tract of land which we had received from our fathers, and had sworn to them to preserve in the state in which the master of breath had given it to them, and to preserve which, we have shed our blood against the French—and which we often refused to the English, which we have given to you, overpersuaded by your promises of keeping it, not only for the advantage accruing to yourselves, but as we also thereby secured to ourselves the possession of the rest, and a supply of our wants, which our own industry was incapable of furnishing. How comes it, my brother, that you wish to leave us at such a critical time, or that our great father has given our lands to the Americans, who are desirous of nothing but to drive us thence, and perhaps kill us like wild beasts. Will he who is the cause of this look on with indifference, and see our blood, of which he has been so sparing himself, shed by others? If he intended to give away our lands, why did he promise to preserve them? Had we not trusted him, we should have joined those nations who have left theirs, and like them have fought for our country.

Notwithstanding that, we shall do all our endeavours to oppose their entrance into our woods and taking possession of our lands: yet we know we must fail; yet the attempt is worthy of men. We have seen the treaty; it has been read to us in our nation, and we find that our father has not only abandoned us like the smaller animals, to the jaws of the tiger and bear, but he encourages them to devour us; by saying, If we commit any faults, that he will drive us back to our dens, and keep us there. We know that we are not all good, there are good and bad among us as among other men. If a red man happens to commit a crime, you will complain to the Americans, without knowing the guilty, and the innocent will suffer perhaps the ignominious punishment of the lash, as you treat your slaves. Red men are naturally vindictive, and the people so treated will seek revenge; it is then our ruin is complete: Alas, perhaps the ruin our father brings upon us by abandoning our land, may bring himself the loss of his own. In hunting parties, the Americans go before us, and make us ashamed by their exertions, which exceed ours; they penetrate farther into the country than we do, where the silver grows; we meet them daily returning from the hunts, and some remain among the red men of these countries, in order no doubt to rise and take their lands when a proper opportunity occurs. Do you think, my brother, that we do not see these things: we have a heart to feel, eyes to see and ears to hear. Where are all the promises made us by Gayoso, in the name of our father? Are they forgot, because we granted all you expected? My nation, who only yielded to my representation, the land on which you now are, have they not room to believe me an accomplice of those who abandon them, at such a critical moment? Do you believe, my brother, that I am safe from their reproaches, or that I have not already felt them? Yes, my brother, they see the lands which we gave and which you now abandon, can not be defended by us, as our forts are the woods, and you have converted it into an open field.

Governor Gayoso writes us, you are a man of valor named by our father of Orleans to watch over and protect us. Why do you not comply with your instructions? Tell me without falsehood, what are we to do, for we are informed the Americans are now coming to mark our trees, and take possession of our lands. If this is true, I cannot answer for the consequences, for our brothers the Chacktaws are no more disposed to admit them than we are: for my part, I am a leader of my nation, and I will lay down my life to prove to them that my intentions were good in soliciting them in your favour.

Answer—Tell me if I may return to my nation, to appease the tumults of their minds. Shall I tell them the talk of the Americans is a falsehood. Shall I assure our warriors, our children and our women, that your flag will always wave over your lands, or tell them to prepare to die?

The following is the answer to the above speech, sent by the express from New Orleans.

Brother,

I have read the talk which you have addressed in the name of your nation, to the commandant of the fort at the Chickasaw Bluffs, and I make haste to answer it, to undeceive you, for my heart is afflicted at seeing you and your people in sorrow. For upwards of five years, since the great king sent me to this country, the red men have always been near my heart; I have been incessantly employed in rendering them happy. Ugalayacabe, remember the efforts I made to reunite all the nations that dwell between the Ohio and the Great Water, like the hen which assembles her chickens, and covers them with her wings when she perceives the birds of prey; remember what I have told yourself, to the chiefs of the Chocktaws, Creeks and Cherokees; recollect all that I do to maintain the whole of these in peace; the councils I have given them for their mutual safety. Your own nation, the Chickasaws, although the last to listen to me, have been attentive to my voice and faithful to their promises—How then can it be possible that I should abandon them.

Brother, and you brave Chickasaws, open your ears, listen and believe. When I received the treaty which you spoke of to me, Ugalayacabe, I said to the great king, powerful monarch, you who are justice itself; you who have always cherished and protected the red men, who are as numerous in your dominions as the stars in the firmament, will you abandon those who dwell between the Ohio and the Great Water. No, replied the great monarch, I will never abandon them; I will never withdraw the arm that protects them. The Chickasaws, Chocktaws, and Creeks, are free nations; the the lands which they inhabit are theirs, and I will never suffer them to be deprived of them against their will. The states from those of the Americans, neither regard nor encroach on the property of the red men, it is only the boundary between the Spaniards and the Americans, who can neither buy lands from the red men, nor build forts on them, beyond the limits that shall be marked. In fine, we have agreed in the treaty, that the Spaniards and Americans shall trade and supply the red men with whatever they may want whenever they please, indiscriminately and without troubling themselves about the limits.

Brothers, you have here the voice of the great king, your protector, who speaks to you in this paper, you may shew it, publish it every where for it is true. 'Tis I who repeat it to you. You well know that my tongue has never been double. We will restore to you the lands which you have given us—we will take away whatever could be injurious to your safety. You will receive next spring, presents as formerly. Mr. Panton may, if he pleases, set up his store on the opposite side of the river, in which case I will leave some of my warriors to protect him. He will sell to you and will purchase your merchandize. The Americans or friends, will deal with you likewise, consequently you will want nothing. You will be at peace with all. You will have the option of selling your lands to the Americans or of refusing them; and if ever an attempt is made to drive you from the lands, which the great master of the sun has given to your ancestors, from the land which covers the bodies of your fathers, be assured the great monarch will oppose it.

Ugalayacabe, and you brave warriors that accompany him, return all home to your villages with this talk which your messenger Fazar, will immediately carry you. Shew it to the warriors, to your children, to your wives, at the same time telling them, our friends the Spaniards, will not leave them, the Great King will not abandon us—we are born free, our children will close our eyes in the same land that gave us birth, and in it we will rest in peace with our fathers.

Signed,

The Baron de Carondelet.

New-Orleans, January 26, 1797.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Citizen, from Lisbon, which place he left on the 19th of August, informs, that on the 15th Admiral Jarvis was still before Cadiz, but nothing particular had taken place. The merchants and other inhabitants were returning into town, and it was supposed the blockade would soon be given up.

Admiral Jarvis had sent orders to the commanding officer of the British ships in Lisbon, to embark all military stores, to man the Spanish prize ships, and send them to Plymouth.

CHARLESTON, October 17.

Yesterday arrived the ship Canton, Coffin, Isle of France, 98 days.

Capt. Coffin informs, that the Isle of France appeared to be in perfect tranquility, and the slaves under the strictest subordination; that the produce of the colonies was exceeding high, and American produce as low in proportion; that many American vessels had touched there from Bourdeaux, and proceeded on to Bengal. Nine French frigates and fifteen privateers, were out upon the different coasts of India cruising against the English, and a number of valuable prizes taken by them, were daily arriving. Good accounts were received at the Isle of France, of an English squadron, to the number of 8 or 10 ships, sitting in Madras roads, for some secret expedition, reported to be destined against Manilla; but the French seemed to mistrust, that there intention was to pay them a visit; they talked lightly of it, as they thought their Island proof against the whole naval force that the English had in the East Indies. They seemed to be under some apprehension for their sister colony of Bourbon. The generality of the people appeared to be quite aristocratical in their principles, and talked very loud against the present government of France, without the least reserve as to time or place. They pay great respect to the American flag; and the government, in its dealings, behaved very honorably. Paper money was depreciated to a very low ebb, but there appeared to be plenty of cash in circulation. They had heard from Europe, that the governments of France and America laboured under some misunderstanding, which they seemed much to regret. There was news circulating and generally credited, that the English in India were at war with some of the country powers; and likewise, that there had been an engagement between two English seventy-fours and four French frigates, in the straits of Malacca, but it was not decisive. A number of French vessels were daily arriving from Batavia with rice. A Danish company ship had arrived from Canton, dismasted; and a Danish ship was standing trial, supposed to be English property. The English had destroyed the French settlement at Madagascar, and taken the garrison prisoners, which had arrived at the Isle of France in an English cartel, for exchange.

Capt. Coffin left in the Isle of France two brigs from Salem, and one bark, all bound to Bengal.

The ships Bellisarius and Ocean had sailed about ten days for the same place.

Left at Bourbon, ship Nancy, of New-York, Capt. Butler, bound to Batavia.

Came passenger in the Canton, Capt. John Boit, of Boston.

PETERSBURG, *October 27.*

The deaths in Philadelphia, on the 18th instant, were only 4 grown persons, and 6 children—we therefore flatter ourselves that the Yellow Fever, which has been so destructive to the inhabitants of that city, is abating.

[DIED] On Thursday night, October the 19th, ROBERT WALKER, of Kingston, Dinwiddie county, in the 69th year of his age. The loss of this venerable person will be very sensibly felt, not only by his family, but by his friends, his connections, and in short, by all who knew him. He invariably supported the character of inflexible integrity, both in a public and private capacity. His hospitality was universally known; it was unbounded,

As a husband and a father, Mr. Walker was most tender and affectionate; as a master just, as a friend sincere, and as a neighbour respected and esteemed. By his indefatigable industry, his temperance and sobriety, he exhibited an example to all, worthy of imitation; and by the respect he himself paid to those qualities, he excited a degree of emulation among his neighbours, highly beneficial to their morals, as well as conducive to their prosperity in life. An uncommon degree of firmness and steadiness of conduct characterized him during the whole course of his life, and to the last hour of his existence he preserved his usual fortitude and serenity.

Mr. Walker left a widow and ten children.

WANTED—one or two APPRENTICES to the PRINTING BUSINESS. —Enquire of the PRINTER hereof.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On the Wharf, on Monday next at 9 o'clock precisely,

Will commence on a Credit of 3 Months,

The Sale of the Cargo of the Ship CHRISTIAN'S-HAVEN, Capt. Corran:

Consisting of

BROWN ROLLS, YARN STOCKINGS, STRIPED BLANKETS, } Per BALE.

CASIMERS and Superfine Blue CLOTH, per Piece.

SWEEDISH BAR IRON, per Ton.

GERMAN STEEL, SCYTHES.

FRYING PANS—CHEST of AXES for House Carpenters.

NAILS of different sizes.

4th Proof OLD COGNIAC BRANDY.

4th Proof HOLLAND GIN.

London Particular MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes, Hhds. and Qr. Casks.

Also on 6 months credit, 4 BALES, containing about 100 pieces 5-4 6-4 7-4 Cloths and Coatings.

Bale or Half Bale—by advance on Sterling cost.

84 Boxes, 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS.

Purchasers must give bond and approved security, to pay interest from date if not punctually discharged.

Wm. HAXALL, V. M.

Petersburg, Oct. 26, 1797.

Petersburg Theatre.

This Evening, October 27,

Will be Presented,

The TRAGEDY of

HAMLET,

Prince of Denmark.

Hamlet,	Mr. GREEN.
The King,	Mr. TURNBULL.
Polonius,	Mr. HAMILTON.
The Ghost,	Mr. HEELY.
Horatio,	Mr. BIGNALL.
Rosencrause,	Mr. BARTLETT.
Guildenstern,	Mr. PRICE.
Ostrich,	Mr. RATCLIFFE.
1st Grave Digger,	Mr. WEST.
Marcellus,	Mr. MORTON.
Laertes,	Mr. J. WEST.
The Queen,	Mrs. SHAW.
Player Queen,	Mrs. TURNBULL.
Ophelia,	Mrs. GREEN.

Between the PLAY and FARCE, a Song

By Mr. J. WEST.

To which will be added,

A FARCE (never performed here) called the

SULTAN;

OR,

A peep into the Seraglio.

Solyman,	(The Grand Signior) Mr. J. WEST.
Osymh,	(The Grand Vizer) Mr. BIGNALL.
Grand Carver,	Mr. HEELY.
First Eunuch,	(With a Song) Mr. BARTLETT.
Second Eunuch,	Mr. MORTON.
Ismena,	(With Songs) Mrs. GREEN.
Elmira,	(The favourite Sultana) Mrs. SHAW.
Roxalana,	(The English Slave) Mrs. J. WEST.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Armistead's Tavern—at the Printing Office—and at the Office of the Theatre.

Boxes 6s.—Pit 4s. 6d.

☞ Doors to be opened at Five, and the performance to begin precisely at Half past Six o'Clock.

☞ The Subscribers are respectfully informed, their Tickets will be left as usual, at the Printing-Office.

Vivat Respublica:

To be Sold to the highest bidder,

for READY MONEY, on the 2nd day of December 1797, before Mr. James Durell's door, Petersburg,

THAT well known valuable situation, adjoining the Town of Suffolk, belonging to the estate of General Charles Harrison, dec.—attended in fact with every accommodation to render life happy and agreeable—fish, oysters, fowl, and innumerable other good things, in perfect view of the Town of Suffolk. Needless to say more. The purchaser will be encouraged when the terms are related—to be made known on application to the Administrator, or to Mr John H Peterson, or Mr. Benjamin Harrison, jun. of Prince George county. The Tract supposed to be betwixt 450 and 500 acres

MATTHEW M. CLAIBORNE.

Dinwiddie, October 26, 1797.

Laillon's Circus,

Near the former CIRCUS,

PETERSBURG.

The Performances on this Evening, October 27, will commence with

A Grand Diſplay of Horſemanſhip,

By Meſſ. N. Corre, Laillon, Miſs Vanice, and Clown Mr. Sully.

Feats on one Horſe, by Mr. Corre.

In mounting and diſmounting, his Horſe in full-ſpeed, &c.

Miſs VANICE, (the firſt Equeſtrian Female in America)

Will perform ſtanding upon the Horſe in ſeveral pleaſing attitudes, with all the gracefulneſs of her ſex.—She will mount and diſmount the Horſe in full ſpeed with her foot in the ſtirrup, in different manners and with ſurpriſing activity.

Comic Tricks *and* Feats, *in the character of a* Clown—*by Mr.* Sully.

The CLOWN DECEIVED, or the DUEL on HORSEBACK.

STILL VAULTING,

By Mr. Laillon, in which he will exhibit various modes of mounting and diſmounting a Horſe—Clown to the exhibition Mr. Sully.

Mr. LAILSON will perform the unparalleled Feats of

The Hoops, Hat, and Jumping thro' the Gloves.

The Feat of the

Bottle, Glaſs, and Hoops

He will perform a number of Feats too numerous to inſert in the bills.

The whole to conclude with the Comic Scene of

The Taylor and his Horſe.

☞ *Days of performance this week*—Every Day.

*** TICKETS to be had at Mr. *Humphrey Richards's*, and at the Ticket-Office at the Circus—*Box* 6s.—*Pit* 4s. 6d.—No money to be received at the Door.

The Doors will be opened at Three, and the Performance to begin at half paſt three o'clock.

FOR SALE,

Mount-Airy,

THE Plantation whereon I now reſide, in Dinwiddie county, 27 miles from Peterſburg, and near Nottoway river.

This farm contains 400 acres of land, about 250 of which are well timbered with oak and hickory. The principal part of the cleared land is divided into three ſhifts containing about 60 or 70 acres each, under excellent fence, and a conſiderable part of it ditched. Each ſhift has a never failing ſtream running through it. There are ſeveral other incloſures, for tobacco, potatoes, cotton, orchards, garden, &c.—one orchard contains 160 or 180 thriving young apple trees; another, 100 apple and peach trees. Six or eight acres of meadow are now under fence, and as much more may be made (adjoining it) with little expence, as the ground was cleared for that purpoſe laſt winter, and put under fence. The whole may with facility be watered, a fine ſtream of water running through it, with fall ſufficient for that purpoſe.

This plantation is in an excellent neighbourhood. It is remarkably well watered, having 12 or 15 ſprings upon the tract. The ſoil is a free light loom in general, part of it however is a ſtiff clayey ſoil. The greateſt part of it lies level, and is not ſubject to waſh. About 45000 tobacco hills, contiguous to the barn, have been highly manured for ſeveral years, and produce large tobacco of an excellent quality.

The ſituation of the dwelling-houſe is high, dry and healthy. A fine ſpring riſes within 70 or 80 yards of it, and four others within 150 yards. The houſe is 48 feet long and 20 feet wide, with a chimney at each end. There are two rooms and a paſſage below, and the ſame above, with a fire place in each. The houſe has been new covered and painted, and two handſome porches built within theſe three years. A cellar has alſo been dug under the whole, and walled up with brick.

The other houſes conſiſt of a kitchen, ſmoke-houſe, dairy, negro quarters, &c. a granery, ſtables, crib and tobacco barn, all in good repair.

One third of the purchaſe money will be required immediately, and a credit of one and two years will be given for the other two thirds. Poſſeſſion (if required) will be given at Chriſtmas. The plantation may be viewed at any time, and the terms of ſale more fully made known, by application to Mr. John Bell, Peterſburg, or to the ſubſcriber.

RICHARD P. BARTON.

Dinwiddie, Oct. 25, 1797. (3p)

Land for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber is deſirous to ſell Fourteen Hundred acres of LAND, lying in the county of Granville, and ſtate of North Carolina, on the head of Graſſy creek. On this tract there is a conſiderable quantity of good Tobacco Land ſtill in woods, and the cleared part is valuable for Corn and Wheat. There is a very good Orchard on the premiſes. A farther deſcription is unneceſſary, as a purchaſer would naturally chuſe to view the Land himſelf.

WILLIAM MUNFORD.

Mecklenburg, October 5, 1797. tf

An aſſortment of

G O O D S,

On board the DANISH SHIP CHRISTIANS-HAVEN, P. CORRAN, Maſter, from HAMBURGH,

And daily expected up the river—will be ſold on moderate terms as ſoon as they arrive.

Among which are,

Cogniac BRANDY, } London
Holland's GIN, } Proof.
70 Tons Swediſh BAR-IRON.
German STEEL.
Brown ROLLS.
Dutch BLANKETS.
Woollen STOCKINGS.
NAILS.
Frying PANS.
SCYTHES—and ſundry other articles.

Peterſburg, October 11, 1797.

Newmarket Fall RACES,

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in October next, being the 31ſt, and continue three days, free for any HORSE, MARE, or GELDING, the 1ſt and 2d day, and 3d day a Sweepſtake of 100 Guineas, or more.

1ſt day, 4 mile heats, weight for age, purſe 100l.

2d day, 2 mile heats, weight for ſize, purſe 100 dollars.

3d day, Sweepſtake for three year old Colts, carrying 86lbs. on each, 2 mile heats, ſubſcription 25 Guineas each, to be paid into the hands of the ſubſcriber at Newmarket, on or before the Monday preceeding the races. The above ſubſcription will be kept open till the 20th of September, after that date no horſe will be entered—the Riders to be dreſſed as uſual—100 Guineas are already ſubſcribed to the Sweepſtake—proper certificates for the age of Nags will be required for the 1ſt and 2d days.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

Auguſt 4, 1797.

☞ The SADDLE RACES continue to be Run the laſt Saturday in every Month till the Fall Races are over. J. B.

For the 3 year old Sweepſtake, the following are named—

Mr. Ruffin's Quickſtep } By SHARK.
Mr. Bromley's Pizarro } By SHARK.
Mr. Goode's Equality } By SHARK.
Mr. Love's Vice Preſident } By PRESIDENT.

Another Sweepſtake is propoſed, of 25 guineas each, weight for age, 3 mile heats. The Horſes to be named on the firſt day of the Races, and to run on the 3d or 4th day, as the ſubſcribers may agree.

JAMES BROMLEY.

New-Market, October 11, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from me in January laſt, a NEGRO MAN named

JOE,

formerly the property of Carter Nicholas, of whom I purchaſed him. He is well known about Peterſburg, having lived there for ſeveral years, particularly in the families of Mr. Robert Stewart and Mr. Daniel Call—his wife at this time belonging to the latter, and living, as I underſtand, with a Mrs. Taliaferro at or near Williamſburg, it is higly probable he is in that neighbourhood. Not having had him long in poſſeſſion, I cannot deſcribe his perſon very exactly—he is a tall man, about 35 years old, large features, bow legged, and walks a little lame.

The above reward will be paid by me on delivery of ſaid Negro at my houſe, or Ten Dollars if committed to any jail within the ſtate.

RICHARD BATE.

WINDSOR, October 8, 1797. 6

The Co-partneſhip of

Sargeant & Richardſon,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them, will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payments; and ſuch as have any demands againſt them, will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

G O O D S

On hand, conſiſting of 7 8 and 4 4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8 9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed off at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr. DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (tf.)

SWANN & ELLIS,

Cabinet-makers,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have in their employ a profeſſed UPHOLSTERER—which will enable them in future to execute all orders in that line with neatneſs and diſpatch.

October 12, 1797.

Peterſburg, Sept. 18, 1797.

ALL perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of David Rinney, dec. are deſired to render them to the ſubſcriber, properly authenticated—and thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate will pleaſe make immediate payment—as the ſubſcriber wiſhes to cloſe his adminiſtration of the eſtate as ſoon as poſſible.

tf DAVID M'RONALD, Adm'r.

I. HALL, & Co.

Have juſt received their FALL SUPPLY *of*

MEDICINE,

With an extenſive aſſortment of PAINTS, and other articles—viz.

PAINTS.

WHITE Lead (dry and in oil)
Yellow Ochre, ditto
Spaniſh Brown, ditto
Red and Black Lead
Verdigriſe (dry and in oil)
Pruſſian Blue
Vermillion
Drop Lake
Carmine
Patent Yellow
Umber
Spirits Turpentine
Linſeed Oil.

LOGWOOD
Double Aqua Fortis
Crude Tartar
Quick Silver
Oil of Vitriol
Alum
Magneſia
Crucibles (large and ſmall)
Caſtile Soap
Caſtor Oil, per the doz.
Balls for cleaning leather breeches
Patent ſhaving Soap
Tooth Bruſhes
Fleſh, ditto
Key Inſtruments for extracting Teeth
Beſt Crowns Lancets
Common, ditto
Gold and Silver Leaf
Pomatum in rolls
Ditto in pots
Hair Powder (plain and perfumed)
Powder Bags and Puffs
Elaſtic Bottles
Sago
Tapioca
Honey in demijohns of 5 gallons each
Ditto in quart bottles
Tamarinds
Eſſence of Bergamot
——— Lemon
——— Lavender
——— Muſk

White and Brown Sugar Candy
Cauui Comfits
Barley Sugar
Liquorice
Pectoral Lozenges for Colds
Green Citron
Candid Orange Peel
Almonds
Olives
Raiſons
Nutmegs
Mace
Cinnamon
Cloves
Smelling-Bottles, cut and plain
Breaſt Pipes
Nipple Glaſſes
Glaſs Mortars and Peſtles
—— graduated meaſures
—— Funnels
Vials aſſorted (green and white)
Marble Mortars and peſtles

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hamet's Dentrifice
Ward's Eſſence, for the head ach
Greenough's Tincture, for the Teeth and gums
Britiſh Oil
Turlington's Balſam
Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
Freeman's ditto
Freeman's Reſtorative Drops
Norris's ditto
Jeſuit's ditto
Eſſence of Peppermint
Anderſon's Pills
Hooper's Female, ditto
Keyler's Pills
James's Fever Powders
Steers's Opodeldoc,
&c. &c. &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 14, 1797. tf

To be Rented,

THE Lot now occupied by Mr. Joel Sturdivant in Blandford—poſſeſſion may had the firſt of January next. For terms apply to William Parſons, or the ſubſcriber.

S. RUSSELL.

October 24, 1797. co4

THOSE Perſons who have TICKETS in the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery to diſpoſe of, are requeſted to return thoſe untold to the ſubſcriber, by the firſt of November.

ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, Oct. 28, 1797.

Will be offered for ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 27th of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes,

THE Land and Plantation whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, containing by an old ſurvey 541 acres, on which is a valuable Mill Seat, one half of which will be ſold with the Land. This Land is excellent for farming, and in good order to work eight or ten hands to advantage, and has an excellent young Peach Orchard of upwards 800 trees juſt beginning to bear, with a variety of other fruit trees, a good Dwelling-houſe with four rooms and a paſſage below and two rooms above, with neceſſary out-houſes. There is thirty buſhels of good white ſeed wheat ſowed, and there will be about fifty more ſown before the day of ſale, and got in, in good order. There will alſo be for ſale, between three and four hundred barrels of Indian Corn, with a quantity of excellent Fodder,—ten or twelve likely Negroes, ſix valuable Horſes, and ſome Houſhold Furniture.

The terms of the ſale will be as follows—two hundred pounds, part of the purchaſe of the Land, muſt be paid on a deed being made for it—the balance, one half the firſt day of May 1799, the other half the firſt day of May 1800. The Negroes and Corn, one half caſh, the other half on the firſt day of May 1799. The Horſes on a credit until the firſt day of May 1799—and for the other property the terms will be made known at the day of ſale.

Bonds with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date if not punctually paid, will be required, and poſſeſſion of the Land will be given on the 21ſt day of December next.

RICHARD JONES, s. d.

Nottoway, October 23, 1797. 2

THE Legatees of William Fox, deceaſed, intend to petition the General Aſſembly of Virginia, at their next ſeſſion, to confirm the ſale of a Tract of Land belonging to the decedent, made by virtue of a decree of the Court of Mecklenburg county. co3*

*** A Journeyman Printer may meet with employment, by applying at this Office.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly for a diviſion of the county of Mecklenburg, by a line to be run from Berry's Ford on Meherrin river to Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke, and thence due South to the line between Virginia and North Carolina.

October 1, 1797.

October 23, 1797.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. William C. Boſwell, of Mecklenburg county, ſeven Bonds of two hundred pounds each, for the purchaſe of 2011¼ acres of Land, lying and being in the county of Mecklenburg, and he has been promiſing me for ſome time to make me a right and has not done it—I have paid off two of the above Bonds, and there is five now remaining, which I do not mean to diſcharge until he complies with the bargain—all perſons are therefore forewarned from trading for or in any manner being concerned with ſaid Bonds—and likewiſe from purchaſing any part of the ſaid Land, as I have poſſeſſion of a part, and my intention is, if he does not make me a right to the ſame agreeable to contract, to bring ſuit—I have not the leaſt doubt but I ſhall diſcharge the other Bonds provided I get a right to the Land, and I am determined not to pay them unleſs I do.

6 JAMES BATTE.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Tueſday the 7th of November, at the dwelling houſe of the late Col. John Bott,

SUNDRY articles of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture—at the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, the beautiful blood bay STUD HORSE DAMON, a ſtrong well built CHARIOT and HARNESS, together with other very uſeful and valuable property. Twelve months credit will be given for all ſums over thirty ſhillings.—Bond and approved ſecurity will be required.

At the ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, one hundred barrels of CORN.

co3* ANN BOTT, Adm'x.

Cheſterfield county, October 11, 1797.

Lands for Sale.

THE ſubſcriber offers for ſale, on long credit, all his LANDS in PRINCE GEORGE County, on Appomattox river, four miles below PETERSBURG, known by the name of ATHOL. This tract contains about 1300 acres, lies well for farming, abounds with valuable timber, and is equal in quality to the Lands adjoining. It will be laid off in lots, if required.

EDMUND HARRISON.

Amelia, October 8, 1797. co8

THE Subſcriber, now reſiding in BOLLINGBROOK STREET, intends to practice PHYSIC in all its departments, both in TOWN and COUNTRY, and will attend on Patients at all Hours.

DAVID WALKER.

Peterſburg, Oct. 18, 1797. (1m)

At a Court continued and held for Nottoway county, at the Courthouſe, on Saturday the 5th of Auguſt 1797.

John McRae Complainant.
againſt
Samuel Watkins, William Worſham, and Joſeph Wells, Defendants. } In Chancery.

BY conſent of the parties by their attornies, leave is given the Defendants Worſham and Wells, to file their anſwer to the Complainant's bill which they now do, and have not denied the allegations in the ſaid bill; and the Defendant Watkins not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Watkins is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the Complainant by his Council: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the firſt day of November Court next, and anſwer the bill of the Complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted for two months ſucceſſively in ſome public newſpaper publiſhed in the Town of Peterſburg, and poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte,

(o 2m) THOMAS W. TODD, D. C. N. C.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he ſtill continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, eſpecially the female ſex, this beautiful accompliſhment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a conſtant ſource of variegated amuſement and pleaſure. He alſo profeſſes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He will wait on any perſon at their own houſe, where it is not convenient or agreeable for them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther diſtant than thirty or forty miles, provided a ſufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, ſo as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that muſt neceſſarily accompany ſuch an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, ſo that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Peterſburg, May 3, 1797. co1f

N. B. His School-Houſe is in Bollingbrook ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Printing Office.

NOTICE.

THE Preſident and Directors of the DEEP and HAW RIVER COMPANY, duly conſtituted and appointed agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly paſſed at Raleigh in December laſt, for the purpoſe "of improving the navigation of "Cape Fear River from Averyſborough to the con"fluence of Deep and Haw rivers, and each of the "ſaid rivers as far as the ſame can be effected;"—and which Act empowers the Preſident and Directors of ſaid Company "to agree with any perſon or "perſons to open and improve the navigation of "Cape Fear, Deep and Haw rivers aforeſaid, by "canals, locks or ſluices, from place to place, and "from time to time, upon ſuch terms as they may "think beſt;"—DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are now ready and willing to engage with any perſon or perſons who will undertake the opening and improvement of the navigation of the above mentioned rivers. And as the waters in theſe rivers are expected to be low for ſome months, during which the ſituations of the different ſhoals or other obſtructions, can be ſo much better examined, it is particularly requeſted, that whoever has any intention of undertaking the ſaid work will come forward without loſs of time. Undoubted ſecurity will be expected for performance agreeable to contract.

Letters addreſſed to the Preſident of the Company near Pittſborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, will be duly attended to.

JOHN HENDERSON, Preſident.

Pittſborough, Chatham county, N. C. Auguſt 30, 1797. } 6w

John Ellis,

HAVING removed his Store to BOLLINGBROOK STREET, in the Houſe lately occupied by JOHN WILDER, and oppoſite HOLLOWAY & BIRCHETT's, acquaints his friends and the public, that he has and will continue to keep up a Large and Elegant Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

European and Eaſt-India
GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1797. tf

Charlotte Court, Auguſt 8, 1797.

George Watkins, Plaintiff
againſt
Pleaſant Crenſhaw, Abel Jackſon and Joſiah Jackſon, Defendants } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Joſiah* not having entered his appearance according to the Act of Aſſembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his attorney: *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid Defendant Joſiah do appear here on the firſt Monday in November next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's Bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in one of the Virginia Gazettes for 2 months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of Aſh Camp Church, in the county aforeſaid, on ſome day immediately after divine ſervice and at the front door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid county.

(2m) Copy, THOMAS READ, C.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be preſented to the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, praying an act may be paſſed for the regulation and eſtabliſhment of the ſtreets in the Town of Peterſburg; the completion of the Courthouſe and Jail therein, and the enlargement of the powers of the Common-Hall, with reſpect to taxation.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL and valuable Tract of Military Land, about 12 or 15 miles from Green Court-houſe, Kentucky, and adjoining the the main road from thence to the Cumberland ſettlements. The terms moderate—part caſh, the balance in approved bonds, or property. Apply to the Printer hereof.

Peterſburg, Sept. 13, 1797. tf

The Co-Partnerſhip of
CLARKE & NEBEKER

WAS diſſolved the 10th inſtant, by the death of George Nebeker.—All perſons indebted to the ſaid concern, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately; and thoſe who have claims againſt them, are deſired to apply for payment, to

WM. CLARKE, Surviving Partner.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 15, 1797. (tf.)

The Subſcriber has for Sale,

The following Articles, viz.

A LARGE quantity of Iriſh Linens, coſt from 9d. to 3s. 4d. ſterling; and Cambricks from 28 to 78s. ſterling per piece, of 7½ yards in ſmall boxes, imported in the ſhip Neutrality; which he will diſpoſe of by the package—alſo about 80 caſks of Liverpool nails. The whole will be ſold low for caſh, or ſix months credit—he has alſo on hand, Weſt-India Rum in hogſheads, Sugar in ditto and barrels, and Coffee; which he will ſell on a credit of 60 days.

PATRICK WHITE.

Peterſburg, October 2, 1797. (6w.)

N. B. The Houſe he lives in is alſo offered for ſale, two pair of elegant young BAY HORSES, well broke to harneſs, and four ſubſtantial WORK HORSES, on a credit of ſix months. P. W.

John & William Bell,
Have juſt received, their
SPRING ASSORTMENT,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING
GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Calliçoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (ep tf.)

D. MACKENZIE,

Has FOR SALE,
Next door to the POST OFFICE,

Brown and Loaf SUGAR, in Hogſheads and Barrels.
Green COFFEE, in Barrels and Bags.
8d and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM.
SHERRY and TENERIFFE WINE.
Apple BRANDY.
SOUCHONG and IMPERIAL TEAS, of excellent quality.
Black PEPPER, in Bags.
BALTIMORE and PHILADELPHIA
BAR-IRON.
WINDOW GLASS, 8 & 10, 10 & 12.

Peterſburg, Auguſt 17, 1797. (ep tf.)

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of FRANCIS HADDON, deceaſed, anxious to ſettle his adminiſtration, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt ſaid Eſtate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, on or before the firſt day of January next. The Legatees will alſo attend to this notice, as they have been paid upwards of their proportions, or otherwiſe fully paid—If the claimants do not come forward by the time mentioned, this notice will be plead in bar.

ALLEN HADDON, Adm'r.

Petersburg, September 21, 1797. tf

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	8000 Dollars	8000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
8 do. laſt drawn	500 ditto	1500
486 Prizes		11800
704 Blanks		
500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to Robert Moore. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

*** A large number of Tickets of the Peterſburg Bridge Lottery being already ſold, the Commiſſioners have very ſanguine reaſons to ſay, the drawing will commence at the Town Courthouſe on Wedneſday the 1ſt of November, being the ſecond day of the Races, and to continue drawing every day until it is finiſhed.

Peterſburg, Sept. 25, 1797.

DOCTOR PERKINS's
Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing-Office*, Peterſburg
(If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

*** *Subſcribers* to the Works of the celebrated THOMAS PAINE are informed, that the Books are at the PRINTING OFFICE, and ready to be delivered when called for.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Greenſville county, 4 miles from Hicks's Ford. There is on this place a dwelling-houſe with four rooms and a paſſage on a floor, and with a very little expence the houſe may be put into as good order as when new—there are alſo other convenient houſes newly built and in good condition; the Plantation contains about 1200 acres, two or three hundred of which are low grounds, and the high land is extremely good; but little of the land has been cleared and it affords one of the beſt ranges for hogs and other ſtock in that part of the country—there are on this plantation about 22 very likely negroes, conſiſting of young men, young women, and ſmall boys and girls, out of the 22 there are 13 or 14 workers in the crop, and many of the ſmaller negroes well grown—there are not more than two advanced in age, and thoſe are yet very ſerviceable—Theſe negroes I will alſo ſell either with or without the land, as alſo the crops and ſtocks on the plantation; if the negroes are ſold ſeparately from the land, I would prefer ſelling them all to one perſon, or to three or four neighbours who would keep them in the ſame neighbourhood. A great bargain may be had in this property, if taken altogether, for ready money. It may however be ſold on credit, and poſſeſſion may immediately be had—Mr. Alexander Madill, at Hix's Ford, will ſhew the property to any perſon deſirous of inſpecting it, and will treat for and conclude the ſale, with the purchaſer—or any perſon inclined to purchaſe may apply to me at Kingſmill in James City county.

HENRY TAZEWELL.

October 21, 1797. 8

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber a ſmall BAY MARE, about 4 feet, 6 or 7 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip on her noſe, ſuppoſed to be three or four years old. Poſted and appraiſed to £ 12.

NATHANIEL RIVE

Greenſville, Oct. 19, 1797. (3p.)

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there remains in my hands that part of the eſtate of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. which would have deſcended to his daughter Elizabeth Tomlinſon, (had ſhe lived).—I hereby requeſt all thoſe who have any claim to that part of the eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. to come forward by the 25th day of December next, in order to eſtabliſh their claim; if they do not I ſhall pay it to the other legatees of the ſaid Jeſſe Hobbs, dec. as I wiſh to cloſe the buſineſs—I ſhall plead this in bar againſt them, if they do not come forward by the time above mentioned.

SAMUEL LEE, adminiſtrator of Jeſſe Hobbs, dec.

October 17, 1797. (6)

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL ſell a valuable Tract of LAND ſituated in the county of Cheſterfield, on Old Town creek, and within two miles of the Town of Peterſburg, containing 331 acres by late ſurvey.—There is on this tract about 30 acres of open ground, the balance is wood land, and abounds with pine, oak, and aſh timber of an excellent quality—The ſoil is well adapted to the culture of grain of almoſt every kind, and its contiguity to town ought to render it an object to thoſe inclinable to purchaſe—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, and the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer if proper ſecurity be given. The premiſes will be ſhewn by Mr. William Rowlett near thereto, and the terms made known on application to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

JAMES ROBERTSON, jun.

October 20, 1797. (tf.)

To be Rented, Leaſed, or Sold,

And entered upon immediately.

THE Plantation in the county of Mecklenburg, known by the name of OLD STORE—about 9½ miles from Barry's bridge, on Meherrin river, and on the main road leading to ſeveral of the ferries on Roan-Oak.—The Tract conſiſts of 230 acres, about 60 of which are cut down, and has given as deſirable proof of its fertility as any high lands in the neighbourhood, and more than common, in all kinds of fruit trees as far as trial has been made—the dwelling-houſe conſiſts of 36 feet in front, commodiouſly divided in two rooms, and a paſſage on the firſt floor, with a fire place to each room—two rooms and a lobby on the ſaid floor, with a fire place to one of the rooms, all finiſhed in an elegant manner, and fit for the reception of a genteel family—the ſtore and counting room (with a fire place) conſiſt of 28 feet in front, with a ſhed adjoining of the ſame length, all in full ſix for the purpoſe of Merchandizing, with a pleaſing proſpect of ſucceſs, having commanded an extenſive trade, ſince before the commencement of the war; other convenient out houſes, with a good garden, are all in tolerable repair. Any perſon deſirous to be accommommodated, may find ſuitable information by applying to Mr. Andrew Barry, or to the ſubſcriber, on or near the premiſes.

NEVIN STEWART.

October 23, 1797. (3*)

FOR SALE,

THE Lot and Tenements in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Rippiton, oppoſite to Mr. Gary's Tavern, in Blandford.—The poſſeſſion can be delivered on the 12th November next. Any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, will view the premiſes for ſatisfactory information. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber.

JOHN JAMES THWEATT.

Peterſburg, Sept. 6, 1797. (tf.)

TO BE RENTED,

THE two large Lumber Houſes, on Third ſtreet, near the Vendue Office. Poſſeſſion may be had in a few days. Enquire of the Printer.

October 19, 1797.

Union Reconciliation.

ON Sabbath, the 5th day of November, 1797, there will be a Union Convocation held in Peterſburg—There is to be a manuſcript read concerning the Millennium Union, and a ſermon preached the ſame day, divine ſervice is to begin at 10 o'clock preciſely.

☞ The Union Miniſter believes that if all human inventions were laid aſide, that it would be impoſſible that any more than one party could exiſt in the Chriſtian church. He lovingly and kindly invites all the Lord's Members to come and hear him.

M. JENKINS.

October 19, 1797. (3)

Swift-creek Mills.

THE ſubſcriber will contract with any perſons diſpoſed to have their Wheat manufactured—and will grind at ſo much per buſhel—or will return a fixed quantity of Flour for a proportion of Wheat. The Wheat will be received, and the Flour delivered, either at Peterſburg or at the Mill, as may be agreed on. Any contract for grinding, made with Mr. John Rowlett, at the Mill, will be equally attended to as with

JOHN LE MESSURIER.

Peterſburg, October 17, 1797. tf

Peterſburg, October 18, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, about 30 fine STOCK SHEEP, moſtly Ewes. They are young, in good order, and would ſuit a plantation. They may be ſeen at my houſe in Old ſtreet, a few doors above Durell's Tavern.

tf REDMOND CODY.

Mecklenburg county, Aug. Quarterly court, 1797.

John Stephens, John Carter, and Polly his wife, Plaintiffs.
Againſt
Joſhua Stephens, Debby Stephens, Joſeph Stephens, and Hailey Stephens, infants, under the age of twenty one years, by Debby Stephens their guardian, and the ſaid Debby Stephens, widow of Thomas Stephens, dec. Defts. } In Chan'ry.

BY conſent of the parties by their counſel and guardian reſpectively, this cauſe came on to be heard on the bill and anſwer. On conſideration whereof, It is decreed and ordered, that William Davis, John Davis, jun. William Hendrick, and Chriſtopher Haſkins, or any three of them do, after advertiſing the ſame three weeks in the Peterſburg newſpaper, ſell the two hundred acres of land in the bill mentioned, at twelve months credit, taking bond or bonds with good ſecurity, payable to themſelves, and that they do divide the ſame by aſſignment, among the parties, viz. to the plaintiffs John Stephens and Polly Carter; the defendants Joſhua, Debby, Joſeph and Hailey, (infants) and the defendant Debby, widow of the ſaid decedent, each one ſeventh part thereof; and make report to the Court in order to a final decree.

Copy,

W. BASKERVILLE, c. c.

(6t.)

Jacob Harriſon,

Reſpectfully informs the public, that he has juſt received, and now opening, at his WHOLESALE STORE, lower end of BOLLINGBROOK STREET, and oppoſite to Captain Parker's,

An extenſive aſſortment of
FALL GOODS,

Conſiſting of Superfine, Fine, Midfine and Coarſe BROAD CLOTHS; FOREST CLOTHS; HALF-THICKS; Dutch and Roſe BLANKETS, Kendal COTTONS, THICKSETS, VELVETS, VELVERETS, Romſey SHALLOONS, Patent Silk and Cotton HOSE, Fancy Cotton ditto, Gilt, Plated and Metal BUTTONS, China and Satin RIBBONS, Worſted Breeches Pieces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large aſſortment of WEBBING.

Which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or Produce.

Peterſburg, October 11, 1797.

☞ The Printer hereof having experienced great inconvenience from the delinquency of *ſome* of his ſubſcribers, and the advanced price upon paper and every other article uſed in the line of his buſineſs, rendering it neceſſary that he ſhould repeat his application for payment—*again* requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for more than two years Newſpapers to ſettle their accounts. It appears the accounts ſtand open more from inattention from the ſmalineſs of the demands, than incapacity in the parties to ſettle them. The Printer however flatters himſelf that his delinquent ſubſcribers will pay due regard to this application, and that they will conſider, that though their accounts are ſmall, yet they are of conſequence to him in the ſupport of his buſineſs.

Blank Writs,
For Sale here.